TARNOVSKIY, V.I.; POZDEYEV, A.A.; TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.

Considering the hardening in calculating the metal pressure on the rolls during sheet rolling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.10:103-111 '64.   (MIRA 17:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

KOLMOGOROV, V.L.; TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; YERIKLINTSEV, V.V.; LEVANOV, A.N.

Stressed state during the upsetting of a thick strip. Report No.2. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.11:93-99 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov.

TARNOVSKIY, I. Ya.; KOLMOGOROV, V.L.; RIMM. E.R.; VOSTRIKOV, G.A.

Variation method of calculating the state of stress during
rolling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.12:78-87 '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

TARNOVSKIY, I. Ya.;POZDEYEV, A.A.

The physical nature of tensor representations in the theory of plasticity. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.12:177 '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

KAYBICHEVA, M.N.; TARNOVSKIY, G.A.; GILEV, Yu.P.; BORNOVALOV, M.A.;
    SHATALOV, M.I.; LANDE, P.A. [deceased]; SYUMKIN, N.I.;
    BEKISHEV, Yu.A.

Temperature conditions for the resistance of the lining of
large capacity electric furnaces at the Chelyabinsk Metallur-
gical Plant. Stal' 23 [i.e. 24] no.4:324-328 Ap '64.
                                        (MIRA 17:8)
1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov i Chelyabinskiy metallurgi-
cheskiy zavod.

ACCESSION NR: AP4023080

AUTHORS: Tarnovskiy, I. Ya.; Khasin, G. A.; Baakashvili, V. S.

TITLE: Plasticity of some high alloy steels and alloys at high temperature

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 33, no. 2, 1964, 383-389

TOPIC TAGS: steel, high-alloy steel, stainless steel, plasticity, temperature effect on plasticity, OKh23Yu5 ferrite steel, O8Kh20N10G6 austenite steel, EI602 heat-resistant alloy, Ni alloy, EI347Sh high-speed steel, EI961 chromium steel, heat-resistant steel, EI474 chromium stainless steel, Ni-Mn steel, structure, phase transformation

ABSTRACT: Seven types of high-alloy steels and alloys were studied by the standard tension test and impact bending test (at high temperature) in order to determine their plasticity. The materials tested were: O8Kh20N10G6 austenite steel, EI961 chromium heat-resistant steel, EI474 chromium stainless steel, 5Kh4SV4MF heavy duty steel, EI347Sh high-speed steel, EI602 heat-resistant alloy, and OKh23Yu5 ferrite alloy. The chemical composition of these metals was chosen in such a way that both the comparatively homogeneous and the two-phase steel structures were

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4023080

represented. Samples were heated in two ways: 1) they were brought to and held at the testing temperature for 10 minutes before being tested; 2) they were heated to 1200C and held at that temperature for 10 minutes, and were then cooled in the oven to the testing temperature. The article presents the relative advantages and disadvantages of the two testing techniques. The authors indicate a preference for the second procedure which gives more accurate results when applied to the two-phase metals. In the case of homogeneous metals both testing procedures produced similar results. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut metallurgii, Tbilisi (Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR, Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 22Jan63   DATE ACQ: 10Apr64   ENCL: CO

SUB CODE: ML   NO REF SOV: 006   OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KHAYKIN, B.Ye.; TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.

Power criterion of resistance in the theory of plastic working of metals. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.2:77-80 '65.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; KOLMOGOROV, V.L.; YERIKLINTSEV, V.V.

Method of investigating a stressed and deformed state by the
simultaneous application of the Lagrange and Castigliano
principles. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern. met. 8 no.4:107-111
'65.   (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Ural'skiy nauchno-issle-
dovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov.

SKOROKHODOV, A.N.; TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; BOYKO, B.M.

Investigating contact stresses during the rolling of complex
shapes. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern. met. 8 no.4:112-116   '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; KORZH, V.P.

Investigating asymmetrical deformation by means of the variation
principle of mechanics. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.5:
65-69 '65.   (MIRA 18:5)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

GANAGO, O.A.; STEPANENKO, V.I.; TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.

Forces during shaped, closed die piercing. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
chern. met. 8 no.5:104-111   '65.   (MIRA 18:5)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

KHAYKIN, B.Ye.; TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; LYASHKOV, V.B.

Totality of criteria characterizing the shape of the center of deforma-
tion during rolling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.7:102-107
'65.   (MIRA 18:7)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

LEVANOV, A.N.; TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; YERIKLINTSEVA, Yu.Ye.; POKSEVATKIN, M.I.

Investigating the effect of tool roughness on external friction during upsetting. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 7 no.8:6-9 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; VYSOKOVSKIY, S.N.

Elastic flattening of dies during the plastic deformation of a strip.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 8 no.8:61-64 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; KOTSAR', S.L.; TARNOVSKIY, V.I.

Calculating the power and force parameters of rolling. Report No.6.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.7:82-87 '65.   (MIRA 18:7)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; KOTSAR', S.L.; TARNOVSKIY, V.I.

Calculating force and energy parameters in rolling. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.9:122-128 '65.   (MIRA 18:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

44393-66   EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)   IJP(c)   JD/HW/DJ

ACC NR: AP6023045   SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/66/000/004/0092/0098

AUTHOR: Poksevatkin, M. I.; Tarnovskiy, I. Ya.; Levanov, A. N.; Volkovich, V. A.

ORG: Ural Polytechnic Institute (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Contact pressure during hot upsetting of heat resistant steels and alloys

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 4, 1966, 92-98

TOPIC TAGS: heat resistant steel, heat resistant alloy, hot upsetting, metal deformation, pressure distribution, surface pressure, friction, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: Experimental methods and analysis of data are based on an earlier work (Poksevatkin, et al, *Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya*, 1964, no. 6). The parameters $\psi = \tau_{av}/\tau_s$ and $n = p_{av}/\sigma_s$ are given as functions of the ratio of surface contact diameters D to sample heights H at 950, 1050 and 1150°C. Upsetting was done on a friction press and a drop hammer. Values for ψ and η were calculated by averaging the tangential τ_{av} and normal pressures p_{av} over the contact surface, while $\tau_s = \sigma_s/\sqrt{3}$, where σ_s is the average value of the flow limit in the deformation volume. The relative compression was 20-30% in the friction press and 15-20% in the drop hammer. Data for heat resisting steels and alloys corresponded to those obtained in the reference cited above for ordinary carbon and alloy steels. A theoretical analysis of

Card 1/2   UDC: 621.731:669.14.018.45

ACC NR: AP6023045

contact pressure during plastic deformation is given. During plastic deformation under variable surface friction, the tangential contact pressure τ depended on the normal pressure p and on the contact displacement u. A qualitative graph is shown of τ as a function of u at constant p for both strain hardening and nonstrain hardening materials. The onset of external friction forces was caused by deformation and other mechanical processes. The increase of contact slipping obeyed the law of minimum external and internal work. For internal displacement under constant relative deformation, samples of different thickness (B) to height (H) ratios but constant widths were compared. For complete surface contact, the displacement deformation depended on H, given a constant value of B, or on B/H--given a constant deformation. The magnitude and distribution of surface friction depended on the mechanical properties of the materials and above all on the thin precontact layer. For hot deformation, the change of temperature fields on the contact surface was extremely important. Under upsetting, the increase in τ_{av}/τ_g with D/H was retarded, while P_{av}/σ_g rose sharply with increase in D/H. This was caused by the character of strengthening of the precontact and inner layers during deformation and of the temperature changes on the contact. The changes in τ_{av}/P_{av}, indicating the force of contact friction, were given as functions of D/H at 950, 1050 and 1150°C. In all cases, τ_{av}/P_{av} had a maximum at about $D/H=5$. This was explained by changes in kinematic conditions and the nonlinear dependence of friction on pressure. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11/   SUBM DATE: 05Jan65/   ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

TARNOVSKIY, L.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Producing grid positives in connection with reproduction of water
areas on planimetric maps. Geod.i kart. no.4:49-53 Je '56.
(Cartography)

(MIRA 9:10)

MIKHAYLOV, V.G.; TARNOVSKIY, M.A.

Using hydraulic displacement transmissions in working frozen
soils. Stroi. i dor. mash. 9 no.11:17-18 N '64

(MIRA 18:2)

1. TARNOVSKIY, M.I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Agriculture

7. Perennial grasses in field crop rotations. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

TARNOVSKIY N. N.

G-3

Category : USSR/Electricity - Semiconductors

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 4205

Author   : Rodkevich, S.D., Tarnovsky, N.N.
Title   : Appearance of a Residual EMF in Thin Films of Aquadag Activated with ZnCl$_2$.

Orig Pub : Sb. statey Leningr. in-ta tochnoi mekhan. i optiki 1955, vyp. 18, 169-173.

Abstract : A layer of aquadag containing an admixture of an aqueous solution of ZnCl$_2$ and coated on a glass base was first dried and formed with current, after which the residual emf was measured by null methods. The low-resistance films gave an emf of approximately 1.5 volts. In the case of high-resistance films, the forming voltage varied over a wide range (up to 500 volts). The emf of the films depended on the quality of the surface of the base: on smooth glass it was not more than 1 volt, and on ground glass it was 1.5 -- 3 volts. The maximum emf was obtained with films coated on glass that was ground in the direction of flow of the forming current (up to 6 volts). Emf's up to 50--80 volts were obtained. In all cases, the emf was very unstable and

Card   : 1/2

Category : USSR/Electricity - Semiconductors   G-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 4205

varied with time. The residual emf is explained as follows: in the presence of salts, the air humidity causes an electrolyte to form in the contact gaps between the crystalline and amorphous grains comprising the film. During the forming process, electrolysis takes place, and the sequence of grains and contact gaps forms a battery of minute cells. If grains, each measuring approximately 1 micron, are ranged over a length of 10 cm, this battery should produce 10^4 -- 10^5 volts. However, the emf does not exceed 10 -- 80 volts. Consequently, the cells are grouped in a complex network and the electrolyte is common to various miniature cells. It is therefore possible for individual micro-cells to become short circuited by the electrolyte, thus reducing the emf of the film.

Card   : 2/2

69965

S/170/60/003/01/03/023
B022/B007

24,7600

AUTHORS: Dul'nev, G. N., Tarnovskiy, N. N.

TITLE: A Theory of the Heat Behavior of Semiconductor Rectifiers of the
Radiator Type

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 18 - 24

TEXT: In the present paper, the analytical relation between the mean temperature
of the valve washers of a rectifier of the radiator type and the heat losses of
the rectifier are calculated. A simplified scheme of a semiconductor rectifier
is given (Fig. 1). Equation (11), which is derived, makes it possible analyti-
cally to determine the relation between the mean surface temperature t_{s1} of the
rectifier column and the amount of heat losses P under steady heat conditions in
dependence on the geometric parameters, the thermo-physical characteristics of
the materials, and the conditions during use. The diagrams of the dependence
$L = L(\eta)$ (Fig. 2) and $A_2 = A_2(t_m)$ (Fig. 3) are given. The dimensions of the
selenium columns used in the control tests are given (Table 1), and the depen-
dence $t_{s1} - t_c = f(P/n)$ is graphically represented on the basis of the calculated

Card 1/2

A Theory of the Heat Behavior of Semiconductor
Rectifiers of the Radiator Type

69965
S/170/60/003/01/03/023
B022/B007

and experimental results (Fig. 4). It is shown that the suggested calculation
method makes a sufficiently accurate analysis of heat conditions possible.
E. F. Trudkova, a student of the Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i
optiki (Leningrad Institute of High-precision Mechanics and Optics) took part
in the experimental work. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki, g.Leningrad (Institute of
High-precision Mechanics and Optics, City of Leningrad)

Card 2/2

80271
S/170/60/003/02/01/026
B008/B005

24.5200

AUTHORS: Dul'nev, G. N., Tarnovskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Experimental Investigation of the Heat Transfer[1] of Radiators[2]
Under Conditions of Natural Convection

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 2,
pp. 5-11

TEXT: This paper describes a method of calculating the mean heat-transfer
coefficient for typical radiator constructions under conditions of natural
convection. The three types of constructions investigated are shown by
Fig. 1. The mean heat-transfer coefficient is expressed by the formula

$$\bar{\alpha} = \sum_i \alpha_i \frac{S_i}{S} \frac{t_i - t'_{mean}}{\bar{t} - t_{mean}}$$ (3). i = part of the radiator surface; S = the

entire heat-emitting surface; t_i = temperature of each i-surface; $\bar{t}$ = mean
temperature of all radiator surfaces; t_{mean} = temperature of the medium.

Card 1/2

80271

Experimental Investigation of the Heat Transfer   S/170/60/003/02/01/026
of Radiators Under Conditions of Natural Con-   B008/B005
vection

Formulas are written down for the mean value of air temperature between the
heated radiator ribs. They are graphically represented by Figs. 2 and 3. The
calculation method was experimentally checked on the three above-mentioned
radiator types. A comparison of calculated and experimental values of the
temperatures (for radiators of the types A and C) and the mean value of the
heat-transfer coefficient (for radiators of the type B) shows a mean di-
vergence of 5-8%. This result is satisfactory for technical calculations.
Optimum radiator constructions can be found by applying the calculation
method suggested. The relation

$\frac{P_{ribbed}}{P_{smooth}} = f_1 \left(\frac{S_{ribbed}}{S_{smooth}}\right)$ is given as an example. P_{ribbed} and P_{smooth} are

the heat quantities emitted by the respective surfaces. S_{ribbed} and S_{smooth}
are the areas of the respective heat-emitting radiator surfaces (Fig. 4).
There are 4 figures and 12 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki, g. Leningrad (Institute
                of High-precision Mechanics and Optics, City of Leningrad)

Card 2/2

86351

9.4340 (1143,1160)
9.4360 3203 ONLY

AUTHOR: Tarnovskiy, N. N.

S/146/60/003/005/016/017
B019/B054

TITLE: Heat Balance in Low-power Crystal Diodes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 5, pp. 128 - 135

TEXT: The following diode structure was assumed for the investigations conducted here: diode body, outer electrodes, cap, crystal and solder, crystal holder, inner electrode, insulator, and electrode fastening. It was presupposed for the calculation that there is no convection or emission from the inner diode body, and no spreading of the heat flow passing through the crystal, the temperatures of diode body, insulator, and cap are equal (also that of the central part), the energy released at the electrodes can be neglected, the temperature field along the electrodes is inhomogeneous, in the cross section of electrodes, however, homogeneous, and the temperature field in the crystal holder only changes in a radial direction. On these premises, the author studies the heat exchange of the outer diode elements, determines the temperature of the

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Heat Balance in Low-power Crystal Diodes

86351

S/146/60/003/005/016/017
B019/B054

p-n junction, and calculates the heat balance. The formulas suggested consider the effect of the kind of diode fastening, the construction of the diode, as well as the state and properties of the media. Three diagrams present the calculated results and the experimentally obtained data. They show that the method developed here is well suited for technical calculations. E. F. Trudkov and I. P. Karasev, students of the LITMO, assisted in the investigations. The publication of this article was recommended by the Kafedra teplovykh i kontrol'no-izmeritel'nykh priborov (Chair of Heat- and Control Measuring Instruments). There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 9 references: 7 Soviet and 2 US.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki
               (Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics)

SUBMITTED: April 21, 1960

Card 2/2

TARNOVSKIY, N. N.

AUTHORS: Dul'nev, G. N., Tarnovskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Thermal Conditions of Semiconductor Power Diodes

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 8, pp. 61-68

TEXT: The authors deal with the theory and technical computing methods for the thermal conditions of semiconductor power diodes fitted onto a chassis. In the first part, they discuss the heat flows occurring in typical diodes with the aid of Figs. 1 and 2; in the second part, they carry out a detailed mathematical analysis of the steady temperature field in the diode. Proceeding from the heat conduction equations they find solutions which allow the temperature to be calculated in various points of the diode, and the changes in heat exchange coefficients occurring with the temperature changes to be determined. Finally, they briefly deal with the technical calculation of the temperature field of diodes, and state that the methods suggested had been checked experimentally. Deviations not exceeding 5-7% were found to exist.

Card 1/2

Thermal Conditions of Semiconductor Power   S/170/60/003/008/007/014
Diodes   B019/B054

There are 3 figures and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki, g. Leningrad
                (Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: December 18, 1959

Card 2/2

9,4310

26,1631

87873

AUTHOR: Tarnovskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Thermal Conditions of Power Semiconductor Diodes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 6, pp. 89 - 99

TEXT: The author studied the stabilized thermal conditions of a power semiconductor diode. It was mounted on a radiator, the latter in its turn being fastened onto a chassis. Radiator and chassis were insulated from one another by an insulating layer (Fig.1). It is assumed that energy is liberated only in the p-n junction, and that there are no other energy sources. Every element of the system investigated yields a certain heat flux P_i to the surrounding medium. A method is given here for the approximate calculation of the thermal conditions of the system described. The effect of insulation upon these conditions is taken into account. Formulas are derived for the determination of P_i and the

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87873

Thermal Conditions of Power Semiconductor   S/146/60/003/006/010/013
Diodes   B012/B060

temperature field of the system. The analytical relationship between
power P and the temperatures at the various points of the system is
noted, and in this way, the thermal conditions of the diode itself are
determined. The sequence in which the calculation must be made is also
shown. Calculations were also made of the thermal conditions in diodes
of the same type, but differently mounted on the chassis (Fig.2).
Initial data and some results of these calculations are given in the
appendix. Results are in fairly good agreement with those derived from
experiments. The publication of this article was recommended by the
kafedra teplovykh i kontrol'no-izmeritel'nykh priborov (Department of
Thermal and Control Measuring Instruments). There are 6 figures,
1 table, and 6 references: 5 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki
                (Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics)

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1960

Card 2/4

87873

S/146/60/003/006/010/013
B012/B060
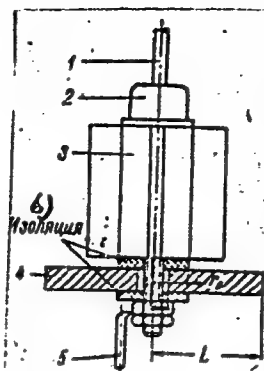
Fig.1

Legend to Fig.1: Power diode mounted on radiator and chassis.
1) Current feed, 2) Diode, 3) Radiator, 4) Chassis, 5) Current feed,
6) Insulation.

Card 3/4

87873

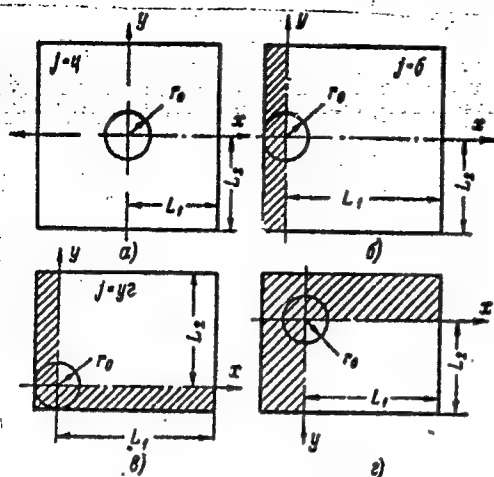S/146/6 √ 003/006/010/013
B012/I ~ 0

Fig.2

Legend to Fig.2: Position of diode and radiator, respectively, on the chassis.

Card 4/4

VOINOV, Arkadiy Mikhaylovich, kand. ekonom. nauk; TARNOVSKIY, Oleg
   Ivanovich, kand. ekonom. nauk; TOVMOSYAN, M.Ye., red.;
   RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[Toward a common aim with a united front; on the economic co-
operation of socialist countries] Edinym frontom k edinoi tseli;
ob ekonomicheskom sotrudnichestve sotsialisticheskikh stran.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 46 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo
po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.3,
no.23/24)
                                                  (MIRA 15:2)
          (Communist countries—Foreign economic relations)

SERGEYEV, V.P.; TARNOVSKIY, O.I.; MITROFANOVA, N.M.; SHMELEV, N.P.;
    SHABUNINA, V.I.; SKVORTSOVA, A.I.; VASIL'TSOV, V.D.;
    KRASNOGLAZOV, B.P.; BELYAYEV, Yu.N.; KURAKIN, V.A.; YUMIN,
    M.N.; SERGEYEV, V.P.; ZOTOVA, N.A.; MATVIYEVSKAYA, E.D.;
    STUPOV, A.D., otv. red.; LISOV, V.Ye., red. izd-va;
    NOVICHKOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Economic cooperation and mutual aid in socialist countries]Eko-
nomicheskoe sotrudnichestvo i vzaimopomoshoh' sotsialisticheskikh
stran. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 272 p.

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki mirovoy sotsialisti- (MIRA 16:2)
cheskoy sistemy.
            (Communist countries--Foreign economic relations)
                (Communist countries--Industries)

SOROKIN , G.M.; OLEYNIK, I.P., doktor ekon. nauk; RYABUSHKIN, T.V.,
doktor ekon. nauk; DUDINSKIY, I.V., kand. ekon. nauk;
MIROSHNICHENKO, B.P., kand. ekon.nauk; SERGEYEV, V.P., kand.
ekon. nauk; TARNOVSKIY, O.I., kand. ekon. nauk; STOROZHEV, V.I.,
kand. ist. nauk; KONOVALOV, Ye.A., kand. ekon. nauk; GERTSOVICH,
G.B., kand. ekon. nauk; POPOV, K.I., kand. ekon. nauk, red.;
ZEVIN, L.Z., red.; NIKOLAYEV, D.N., red.; PAK, G.V., red.;
GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[The building of communism in the U.S.S.R. and cooperation among
the socialist countries]Stroitel'stvo kommunizma v SSSR i sotrud-
nichestvo sotsialisticheskikh stran. Pod obshchei red. G.M.Soro-
kina. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1962. 334 p.   (MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki mirovoy sotsialistiche-
skoy sistemy. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for
Sorokin).
          (Communist countries--Foreign economic relations)

POZDEYEV, A.A.; TARNOVSKIY, V.I.

Calculating the trajectory of metal particles in the center of
deformation during rolling. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. no.7:82-86
'60.   (MIRA 13:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
        (Rolling (Metalwork))   (Deformations (Mechanics))

TARNOVSKIY, V.I.

Public inspection of plants in Moscow. Mashinostroitel' no. 4:37-38
Ap '61.   (MIRA 14:4)

1. Glavnyy tekhnolog upravleniya mashinostroyeniya Mosgorsovnarkhoza.
            (Moscow—Machinery industry)

IL'YUSHIN, A.A.; POZDEYEV, A.A.; TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; TARNOVSKIY, V.I.

Applying the method of hydrodynamic approximations to variational
problems of plastic flow. Inzh.zhur. 1 no.4:59-67 '61.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Plasticity)

35221

18.1 700

AUTHORS: Pozdeyev, A.A., Tarnovskiy, V.I.

TITLE: Application of the method of hydrodynamic analogy to the theory of forming of metals

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, no.1, 1962, 90-100

TEXT: This paper is concerned with problems in the theory of plastic flow as applied to the calculation of the stress-strain relation in the plastic deformation of metals.   The theory is based on a synthesis of the method of hydrodynamic approximations and the energy principles of the mechanics of continuous media, which leads to solutions suitable for technological applications. The first section is concerned with the equation of state of a metal under the conditions of hot forming.   Assuming that the stress state is linear, a relation is derived between the stress deviator D_σ and the deformation-rate deviator $D_{\dot\xi}$, which involves the yield point, the rate of deformation and a constant characteristic of the particular material.   This relation is shown to be formally identical with the equation of state for visco-

Card 1/3

Application of the method ...

plastic flow reported by the present authors and others in a
previous paper (Ref.1: Mechanical properties of steel in hot
forming. Metallurgizdat, 1960).   The second section is
concerned with the derivation of a variational equation on the
basis of the hydrodynamic model of a continuous medium which was
put forward by A.A.Il'yushin and V.S.Lenskiy (Ref.3: Izv. AN SSSR,
OTN, 1958, no.2;   Ref.4: The strength of materials. Fizmatgiz,
1959).   The hydrodynamic model is based on the assumption that the
state of a metal can be described by the following relation between
the stress and deformation-rate deviators:

$$D_\sigma = 2\mu \left[1 - \omega(H) \right] D_{\dot\xi} \qquad\qquad (5)$$

where $\omega(H)$ is a certain function which is given by the
difference between the experimental stress-strain curve and the
straight line obtained as a first approximation on the hydro-
dynamic model; μ is the viscosity.   The final variational
equation turns out to be a linear functional.   The general method
is then applied to the determination of the deformed state of a
parallelepiped.   Some numerical results for this case are given.
Card 2/3

Application of the method ...   S/148/62/000/001/006/015
E032/E414

It is shown that in a large class of problems of the theory of
pressure forming, the first approximation of the hydrodynamic model
is sufficient.   This is deduced from a comparison with the
experimental data of I.Ya.Tarnovskiy and others (Ref.5:
Deformation and stresses in forming metals. Mashgiz, 1959). The final
section is concerned with the deformed state in axially symmetric
deformation by upsetting between two plane-parallel plates.
The general conclusion is that the method of hydrodynamic analogy
can be used to overcome the various mathematical difficulties and
yields relatively simply the deformed state as required in various
technological operations.   There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut
             (Ural Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1960

Card 3/3   X

POZDEYEV, A.A.; TARNOVSKIY, V.I.

Applying the Ritz method to the theory of the press working of metals. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.10:67-76 '62.   (MIRA 15:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
                        (Deformations (Mechanics))

S/148/62/000/011/004/013
E081/E435

AUTHORS: Pozdeyev, A.A., Tarnovskiy, V.I.

TITLE: Investigation of the stress state during forging in
                absence of lateral constraint

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya
                metallurgiya, No.11, 1962, 90-98

TEXT: The paper is a continuation of previous work (Deformatsii
i usiliya pri obrabotke metallov davleniyem - Deformations and
stresses during pressure forming of metals - Mashgiz, 1959:
Izv. VYS, Chernaya metallurgiya, no.1, 1962).   If the strain
velocity distribution in a metal forming process is known, the
stresses can be found from the equilibrium equations, the equation
of state and the boundary conditions. Assuming incompressibility
of the material, a differential equation is set up for the mean
hydrostatic pressure.   The case of pure compression is considered
on the assumption that the equation of state is represented by a
hydrodynamic approximation, including a viscosity term, and that
there is no slip at the contact surfaces. Expressions are
derived for the normal and shear stresses and for the specific
Card 1/2

Investigation of the stress state ...

S/148/62/000/011/004/013
E081/E435

force required to produce deformation under conditions of plane
and axially symmetrical strain states.   Results of calculations
for stress distribution based on these equations are shown
graphically.   There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut
             (Ural Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1960

Card 2/2

TARNOVSKIY, Iosif Yakovlevich; POZDEYEV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich;
        GANAGO, Oleg Aleksandrovich; KOLMOGOROV, Vadim Leonidovich;
        TRUBIN, Valeriy Nikolayevich; VAYSBURD, Rual'd Arkad'yevich;
        TARNOVSKIY, Valeriy Iosifovich; GOROBINCHENKO, V.M., red.
        izd-va; BEKKER, O.G., tekhn. red.

        [Theory of working metals by pressure; variational methods
        of calculating forces and deformations] Teoriia obrabotki
        metallov davleniem; variatsionnye metody rascheta usilii i
        deformatsii. [By] I.IA.Tarnovskii i dr. Moskva, Metallurg-
        izdat, 1963. 672 p.   (MIRA 17:1)

TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; POZDEYEV, A.A.; KOLMOGOROV, V.L.; VAYSBURD,
    R.A.; GUN, G.Ya.; KOTEL'NIKOV, V.P.; TARNOVSKIY, V.I.;
    SKOROKHODOV, A.N.

[Variational principles of mechanics in the theory of metal-
working by pressure] Variatsionnye printsipy mekhaniki v teo-
rii obrabotki metallov davleniem. Moskva, Metallurgizdat,
1963. 52 p.   (MIRA 17:5)

TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; POZDEYEV, A.A.; TARNOVSKIY, V.I.

Calculating metal pressure on the rolls during sheet rolling.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.8:84-92 '64.

'MIRA 17:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

TARNOVSKIY, V.I.; POZDEYEV, A.A.; TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.

Considering the hardening in calculating the metal pressure on the rolls during sheet rolling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.10:103-111 '64.   (MIRA 17:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

ACCESSION NR: AP4018348   S/0251/64/033/001/0019/0025

AUTHORS: Baakashvili, V. S.; Pozdeyev, A. A.; Tarnovskiy, V. I.

TITLE: Physical equations for the state of a metal in the theory of heredity
(Presented by academician O. D. Oniashvili 22 January, 1963)

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 33, no. 1, 1964, 19-25

TOPIC TAGS: equation of state, heredity, plasticity, deformation, stress deforma-
tion, Boltzman-Volterra equation, dynamic equilibrium, elastic aftereffect

ABSTRACT: In the general theory of plasticity, the methods of the theory of
heredity, based on the equation of elastic aftereffect of Boltzman-Volterra, are
useful. The solution of many problems in the theory of working of metals by pres-
sure can also be obtained by using the theory of heredity. The authors derive
physical equations for the state of a metal for a complex stress-deformation state
with consideration of the influence of heredity. They discuss the physical meaning
of the Boltzman-Volterra equation for a medium with nonlinear relations between
deformation and stress. Orig. art. has: 13 formulas, 1 table, and 1 figure.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4018348

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova (Ural Poly-
technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 22Jan63

SUB CODE: AP

DATE ACQ: 19Mar64

NO REF SOV: 006

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

POZDEYEV, A.A.; TARNOVSKIY, V.I.; YEREMEYEV, V.T.

Prospects for applying the theory of creep and inheritance toward calculation of processes in metalworking by pressure. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.11:62-68 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

BAAKASHVILI, V.S.; POZDEYEV, A.A.; TARNOVSKIY, V.I.

Use of the methods of the law of heredity in studying resistance
to deformation. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 29 no. 3:269-274 S '62
                                                    (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut metallurgii AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Submitted December
18, 1961.

TARNOVSKIY, YU, K., CAND TECH SCI, "CONSTRUCTION OF AN
OPTIMAL DIAGRAM FOR A RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE ON PERPETUALLY
FROZEN GROUND AND IN SEVERE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS." MOSCOW,
1961. (MIN OF HIGHER AND SEC SPEC ED RSFSR, MOSCOW ORDER
OF LABOR RED BANNER ENGINEERING-CONSTRUCTION INST IM V. V.
KUYBYSHEV). (KL, 3-61, 220).

VASIL'YEV, Ye.D. [Vasyl'iev, V.I.] (Kiyev); SVETAL'SKIY, B.K. [Svetal'sk'kyi, B.K.] (Kiyev); TARNOVSKIY, Yu.P. [Tarnovs'kyi, IU.P.] (Kiyev)

Possibilities for constructing an optimal speed regulator for river craft with positive feedback of engine revolutions.
Avtomatyka 9 no.5:80-82 '64.   (MIRA 18:2)

TARNOWSKA, Halina, mgr

New regulation concerning claims of employees. Praca
zabezp spol 7 no.3:1-9 Mr '65.

COUNTRY : POLAND   G

CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23   1959,   No. 82285

AUTHOR : Tarnowska, M.

INST. : Chemical Scientific Society of Lodz

TITLE : N-Ethanolo-α-naphthylamide of 3-amino-6-methylbenzenesulphonic Acid

ORIG. PUB. : Soc. scient. lodz. acta chim., 1958, 3, 67-71

ABSTRACT : $3-NH_2-6-CH_3C_6H_3SO_2N(R)CH_2CH_2OH$ (I), where always $R = \alpha$-naphthyl, was synthesized by two methods: the condensation of $3-NO_2-6-CH_3C_6H_3-SO_2Cl$ (II) with RNH_2 and subsequent interaction between the formed $3-NO_2-6-CH_3C_6H_3SO_2NHR$ (III), with CH_2OHCH_2Cl (IV) and the reduction of the formed $3-NO_2-6-CH_3C_6H_3SO_2N(R)CH_2CH_2OH$ (V), as well as the condensation of $RNHCH_2-CH_2OH$ (VI) with II. The latter method produces

CARD: 1/6

G-12

COUNTRY   :   G
CATEGORY   :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23   1959, No. 82285

AUTHOR   :
INST.   :
TITLE   :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT   : better results since, during the preparation
              of I according to the first method, diffi-
              culties occur in the separation of IV from
              the excess of III. It is better to use the
              latter method in the form of a Na- or [--]
              insoluble in C_6H_6. To 3.5 moles of HSO_3Cl,
              during 1.5 hours (at a temperature not below
              110° and not above 115°), 1 mole of $p-NO_2C_6-$
              H_4CH_3 was added, heated for 1 hour at 115°
              and 1 hour at 120°, poured out hot (80°; on

CARD: 2/6

COUNTRY   :   G
CATEGORY   :

ABS. JOUR.   : RZKhim., No. 23   1959,   No. 82285

AUTHOR   :
INST.   :
TITLE   :

ORIG. PUB.   :

ABSTRACT   : ice, and 92% of II was obtained; b.p. $270^{\circ}/$
cont'd   /28 mm, m.p. $45-47^{\circ}$ [from $(C_2H_5)_2O$]. 0.3 mole
                 of II was added during 10 min at $95-100^{\circ}$ to
                 0.3 mole of RNH$_2$ in 48 g of pyridine; after
                 about 2 hours ~400 ml of water were added and
                 by   oxidation   with HCl, III was separated,
                 yielding 74%. III, m.p. $155-157^{\circ}$ (from alco-
                 hol, then from benzene) was also obtained with
                 a yield of 70% by heating for ~2 hours, almost

CARD: 3/6

COUNTRY   :   G
CATEGORY   :

ARB. JOUR.   : RZKhim., No. 23   1959, No. 82285

AUTHOR   :
INST.   :
TITLE   :

ORIG. PUB.   :

ABSTRACT   : to the the b.p., of 0.5 mole of RNH_2 with
cont'd   0.5 mole of II and 0.5 mole of $CH_3COONa \cdot 3H_2O$
               in 300 ml of 30% alcohol. 25 mmoles of III
               were added to 3 g of NaOH in 200 ml of water;
               then, during 15 min at 80-90°, 75 mmoles of
               IV were added, and after 1 hour the crushed
               residue obtained was boiled with dilute NaOH
               and 62% of V was obtained, m.p. 126-127° (from
               alcohol). V, with a yield of 71%, was also
               obtained by the addition, during 30 min at

CARD: 4/6

COUNTRY   :   G
CATEGORY   :

ABS. JOUR.   : RZKhim., No. 23   1959,   No. 82285

AUTHOR   :
INST.   :
TITLE   :

ORIG. PUB.   :

ABSTRACT   : 85°, of 0.16 mole of II to a mixture of 0.15
cont'd   mole of VI, 21.8 g of $CH_3COONa \cdot 3H_2O$ and 300
                ml of ~25% alcohol with subsequent heating
                for 1 hour. 0.03 mole of V was added for 15
                min at 80-90° to a mixture of 11 g of Fe-
                filings, 1.5 ml of 36% HCl and 100 ml of wa-
                ter; after 2 hours the mixture was alkalized,
                the residue was extracted with alcohol in the
                Soxhlet apparatus, the extract was evaporated,

CARD: 5/6

G-14

COUNTRY   :
CATEGORY   :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23   1959, No. 82285

AUTHOR   :
INST.   :
TITLE   :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT   : dissolved in HCl, and with dilute NaOH 60%
cont'd   of 1 was separated, m.p. 92-94° (from alco-
              hol).--   N. Turitsyna

CARD: 6/6

TARNOWSKA, M.

Azo dyes deriving from hydroxy-alkyl-α naphthylamides of arylsulfonic acids. Acta chim 8:147-170 '62.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, University, Lodz. Presented by A. Chrzaszczewska.

TARNOWSKA, M.

N(2'-chlorethyl)-α-naphthylamide of 3-aminobenzenesulfonic acid.
Acta chim 8:171-177 '62.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, University, Lodz. Presented
by A. Chrzaszczewska.

JEZEWSKA, Ewa; BUKSOWICZ, Czeslaw; TARNOWSKA-DZIDUSZKOWA, Eugenia;
DYMECKI, Jerzy

On the problem of interparoxysmal symptomatology of myoclonus
epilepsy. Neurologia etc. polska 11 no.1:21-31 Ja-F '61.

(EPILEPSY diag)

TARNOWSKA-DZIDUSZKO, E.

Morphology of tissue reactions in hepatolenticular degeneration. Pat.
Pol. 12 no.5:309-319 '61.

1. Z Pracowni Neuropatologii Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego w Pruszkowie
Dyrektor Instytutu: prof. dr Z. W. Kuligowski Kierownik Prac.: doc. dr
E. Osetowska.

(HEPATOLENTICULAR DEGENERATION pathol)

WALD, Ignacy; SZAJBEL, Waclaw; TARNOWSKA-DZIDUSZKOWA, Eugenia

On the problem of an infantile form of hepatolenticular degeneration.
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1. Z Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego w Pruszkowie Dyrektor: prof. dr
med. Z. W. Kuligowski.
            (HEPATOLENTICULAR DEGENERATION)

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Use of vaskulat in vascular diseases of the brain. Neurol.
neurochir. psychiat. Pol. 14 no.1:51-54 Ja-F '64.

1. Z Oddzialu Neurologicznego Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego
w Pruszkowie (Kierownik Oddzialu: prof. dr. med. A. Dowzenko).

TARNOWSKI, Aleksander

Work analysis of a weir when doubling the unit discharge by closing one half of the number of weir openings. Rozpr hydrotechn no. 15:93-113 '64.

TARNOWSKI, Aleksander, mgr inz.

Distribution of hydrodynamic pressure on a vertical up-stream wall of a dam with a Creager outlet. Gosp wodna 24 no.3:Supplement; Biul inst bud wodn 5 no.1:121-122 Mr '64.

1. Inland Hydrotechnic Laboratory, Institute of Hydraulic Engineering Polish Academy of Sciences, Gdansk.

TARNOWSKI, Aleksander, mgr inz.

Distribution of hydrodynamic pressure on the vertical upstream
wall of a dam with Creager overflow. Gosp wodna 24 no. 4:
157-158 Ap '64.

1. Research Institution for Inland Hydraulic Construction.
Institute of Hydraulic Construction, Polish Academy of Sciences,
Gdansk.

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Charcoal produced from substitute materials.   p. 202.   CHEMIK.
Katowice.   Vol. 8, no. 7/8, July/Aug. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

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"Ventilation by air ducts."

p. 221 (Przeglad Gorniczy) Vol. 12, no. 6, June 1956
Katowice, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
     April 1958

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The suction and lowing of air with the aid of ventilating pipes. p. 55.
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Uncl.

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An estimate of the amount of methane in mines based on data from boreholes.
p. 172.

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Uncl.

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A research method on the degree of hazard of coal and gas
outbursts and the behavior of gas aound underground excavations.
Przegl gorn 18 no.7/8:402-411 Jl-Ag '62.

TARNOWSKI, J., dr. inz.; SUCHODOLSKI, Zbigniew, mgr. inz.; OSMEDA,
    Josef, mgr. inz.; HALAMAJ, Wladyslaw, mgr. inz.; CYBULSKI,
    Waclaw, prof. dr. inz.;

Discussion concerning J. Tarnowski's paper on "Method of
investigating the degree of danger caused by ejections of coal
and squealers as well as the behavior of gas around undergroud
workings. Przegl gorn 19 no.5:233-236 My '63.

1. Kopalnia Doswiadczalna Barbara, Glowny Instytut Gornictwa
(for Cybulski)

TARNOWSKI, Jan, dr inz.

Physico-chemical properties as one of the bases for the
classification of coal deposits with regard to gas hazards.
Przegl gorn 20 no.1:20-25 Ja '64.

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The world chemical industry in its present stage. Przegl techn. 79
no.3:87-95 F '58.

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Production and export of Polish chemicals. Przegl techn 79
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Metallurgy fights air dusting. Praegl techn 81 no.18:31-32
'60.

TARNOWSKI, Ladyslaw, mgr., inz.

Air pollution by automobile motors. Energetyka przem 10 no.2:74 '62.

TARNOWSKI, L., mgr inz.

Conference of electric power engineering specialists of the steel
and iron industry in the Lenin Steel Work. Energetyka przem 10
no.10:361-362 O '62.

ZUBER, Henryk, mgr inz.; GEBICZ, Stanislaw, mgr inz.; TARNOWSKI, Ladyslaw,
mgr inz.

Heat utilization of dehydrators and slime separators and better
condensate management. Gosp paliw 11 Special issue No.(95):32
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1. Huta Kosciuszko, Chorzow (for Zuber and Gebicz). 2. Zjed-
noczenie Hutnictwa Zelaza i Stali, Katowice (for Tarnowski).

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TARNOWSKI, Ladyslaw; GLOWANIA, Edward

Increasing the disposable power of the power plant of the Florian Steel
Works by 7 MW. Gosp paliw 11 Special issue no.(95):59   Ja   '63.

TARNOWSKI, M.

623 524

1007
Tarnowski M. Methods of Testing Propellent Explosives.
    „Metody badania prochów" Warszawa, 1949, MPIII, 4°, pp. 152,
65 figs.
    Physico-chemical properties of smokeless propellents and gun-
powder. Energy of propellents. Action of explosive gases inside the
barrel. Methods of testing propellents. Preliminary and laboratory
tests Ballistic test methods. Testing of propellents used for practice
purposes. Test records. Computation of ballistic values. Ancillary
tables.

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Accidents of driving elements in steel rolling machinery. p. 160

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